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Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 5 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1948, page 75, supra.]

(*a*) The extent of land newly brought under cultivation in the two faslis is as follows :—

	ACS.
Fasli 1354	52,223·77
Fasli 1355	12,485·40

(*b*) The amount of subsidy paid in the two faslis is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Fasli 1354	1,26,102	5	0
Fasli 1355	72,322	8	0

(*c*) The extent of land cultivated in fasli 1356 out of the extent in respect of which subsidy had been paid in faslis 1354 and 1355 is 14,374 acres and 78 cents.

(*d*) Amount of water charge realized in fasli 1356 is Rs. 92,313-7-0. Extent assessed for water charge in fasli 1356 is 16,505 acres and 37 cents. This includes lands which were newly brought under cultivation in fasli 1354 for which subsidy has not been paid.

(*e*) It is not possible to furnish information regarding paddy procured in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area alone, as most of the villages in the taluks commanded by the Cauvery-Mettur Project are also non-Cauvery-Mettur Project villages. Further, the system of procurement in force in the district is one of competition among millers who are free to purchase in any part of the district. Therefore only figures for the whole Tanjore district are available. Further, prior to the introduction of intensive procurement and rural rationing in the district in March 1946, the Grain Purchasing Officers were purchasing from millers only the grain required for export to deficit districts. Therefore, for the period prior to March 1946 only figures for quantities of rice exported from the district are available and the figures for quantities of rice actually procured in the district are available only for the subsequent period. The figures are as follows : —

Kharif year.	TONS OF RICE.
1942–43	216,548
1943–44	251,300
1944–45	236,076
1945–46	232,253
1946–47	282,469

Fasli-war figures are not available.

(*f*) Extent of land for which subsidy has been paid and which has not been cultivated in fasli 1356 is 5,467 acres and 72 cents. The reasons for non-cultivation are the following :—

(1) There was delay in the supply of water in fasli 1356;

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(2) these include lands that did not come up well on account of saline soil, the samudayam lands and lands of disputed ownership that were originally cultivated by persuasion (and occasionally by requisitioning) of the special staff. On the winding up of the special staff in fasli 1356, the ryots slackened their enthusiasm and the old disputes were revived and other difficulties cropped up; and

(3) compact blocks of lands of 50 acres and above in ryotwari villages were not disposed of outright, but let on lease for five years. These lands require a large outlay to bring them under effective cultivation. Some of the lessees who took these lands on lease in fasli 1354, as a result of the efforts of the special staff, were reluctant to spend a material amount on the lease lands in which they had no absolute title.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 85 supra.]

A Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder in the Province of Madras.

L.A. BILL No. 5 OF 1948.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the suppression of disorder in the Province of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Suppression of Disturbances Act, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, "disturbed area" means an area for the time being declared to be a disturbed area by a notification under section 3.

Power to declare areas to be disturbed areas.

3. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—

(a) declare that the whole of the Province, or any part thereof specified in the notification, is a disturbed area; and

(b) add to, amend, vary or rescind any such declaration.

Certain offences to be punishable with death in disturbed areas.

4. (1) Whoever in a disturbed area commits any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 307, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 376, 392, 394, 395, 397, 398 and 436, may, in lieu of the punishment to which he is liable under that Code, be punished with death.

Central Act XLV of 1860.